

The Time, And Whether There Are Sunnahs, Adhaan Or Iqaamah For The Eid Prayer?

Shaykh 'Alee Hasan al-Halabee (Hafidhahu'Llah)
Source: Ruling Concerning the Two 'Eeds From the Purified Sunnah

The Time of the 'Eed Prayer

'Abdullaah Ibn Busr, the Companion of the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) proceeded along with the people to the musallaa on the day of 'Eedul-Fitr or Adhaa and rebuked the delay of the Imaam in coming to the musallaa and said: "Verily by this time we had finished praying and that was at the time of Tasbeeh." ¹ This hadeeth ² is the most authentic on this topic. Other ahaadeeth are reported but they are weak with respect to the chains of narration. Ibnul-Qayyim said: ³

"He (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) used to delay the 'Eedul-Fitr Prayer and hasten the Prayer of 'Eedul-Adhaa. Ibn 'Umar (Radiya 'Llahu 'anhu) despite his strong following of the Sunnah - would not come out until sunrise."

Siddeeq Hasan Khaan said: "The time for 'Eed Prayer is after the sun has risen a length of a spear up until zawaal (midday). Verily there is an ijmaa' (consensus) upon what is inferred upon by the ahaadeeth - even though the like of this is not a proof - as for the final time for the Prayer then it is zawaal (midday)." ⁴

Shaykh Aboo Bakr al-Jazaa'iree said: "It's time is from the sun rising a spear's length up until zawaal (midday). It is best to pray the 'Eedul-Adhaa Prayer at it's earliest possible time, so that people will be able to go and offer their sacrifices and to delay the Prayer of 'Eedul-Fitr, so that the people will be able to give their sadaqah." ⁵

NOTE: If the day of 'Eed is not known until late in the same day the 'Eed Prayer is prayed the next morning. Aboo Dawood, an-Nasaa'ee and Ibn Maajah transmit with an authentic chain of narration from Abee Umayr Ibn Anas from an uncle of his from amongst the Companions, that he testified he saw the Crescent yesterday and so they were ordered to break the fast and on the following morning to proceed out to the musallaa. ⁶

Does One Pray Before or After the 'Eed Prayer?

Ibn 'Abbaas reports: "That the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) prayed two rak'ahs on the day of Fitr and he did not pray before or after this." ⁷

¹ i.e at the time for offering the voluntary prayers that is "after the time of dislike" (waqtulkaraahah) for praying has elapsed. Refer to Fathul-Baaree (2/457) and an-Nihaayah (2/331)

² Related by al-Bukhaaree in mu'allaq form (omitting the isnaad or part of it, (2/456) and in full form by Aboo Daawood (no. 1135), Ibn Maajah (no. 1317), al-Haakim (1/295), al-Bayhaquee (3/282) and its chain of narration is saheeh.

³ Zaadul-Ma'aad (1/442)

⁴ Maw'idhatul-Hasanah (no. 43-44)

⁵ Minhaajul-Muslim (no. 278)

⁶ Related by Aboo Dawood (no. 1157), an-Nisaa'ee (3/180) and Ibn Maajah (no. 1653)

⁷ Related by al-Bukhaaree (no. 989), at-Tirmidhee (no. 537) an-Nisaa'ee (3/193), Ibn Maajah

Ibnul-Qayyim (rahimahullaah) said: "Neither he (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) nor his Companions used to pray before or after the ['Eed] prayer when they reached the musallaa."⁸

Al-Haafidh Ibn Hajar⁹ said: "In conclusion, it has not been established that the 'Eed Prayer has a Sunnah (Prayer) before or after it; in contrast to those who make an analogous conclusion for it from the Friday Prayer."^{10 11}

No Adhaan Or Iqaamah For The 'Eed Prayer

Jaabir Ibn Samurah (Radiya 'Llahu 'anhu) said: "I prayed the 'Eed Prayers, with Allaah's Messenger many times, without an Adhaan or an Iqaamah."¹²

Ibn 'Abbaas and Jaabir (radiyallaahu 'anhum) said: "They did not give the Adhaan upon the day of Fitr, nor upon the day of Adhaa."¹³

Ibnul-Qayyim said: "...and when he (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam) used to arrive at the musallaa, he would begin the Prayer without an Adhaan, nor an Iqaamah, nor by saying the words 'collective Prayer.' The Sunnah is not to do any of these things."¹⁴

Imaam as-San'aanee said, when he was explaining the sayings of the scholars on this topic: "It is proof of the illegality of giving the Adhaan and the Iqaamah in the 'Eed Prayers.. Indeed giving the Adhaan and Iqaamah are an innovation (at 'Eed)."¹⁵

(no. 1291).

⁸ Zaadul-Ma'aad (2/443)

⁹ Fathul-Baaree (2/476)

¹⁰ Refer to Sharhus-Sunnah (4/316-317) and footnote (no. 4) in this book.

¹¹ **Editors Note:** No Sunnah prayer may precede or follow the 'Eed prayer, except if it is performed in a Masjid instead of a Musallah, in which case one must pray two rak'ahs before sitting down.

¹² Reported by Muslim (no. 887), Aboo Daawood (no. 1148), and at-Tirmidhee (no. 532)

¹³ Related by al-Bukhaaree (no. 960), Muslim (no. 886)

¹⁴ Zaadul-Ma'aad (1/442)

¹⁵ Subulus-Salaam (2/67)